

quiry, seeking from the Treasury Department the facts of its actual condition—and that, too, at a time when money measures of the first moment, tax, loan, and appropriation bills are all pending, and all relating directly to those very facts—to suppress such resolutions, as did the federal majority in the Senate is nothing less than to compel men to legislate in the absence of all reasons for the votes they give, and to withhold from the people things of the most serious import to them. Those who hide will excite suspicion—and this practice of suppressing facts, had it been, by any other Congress, adopted, would have attracted the attention and incurred the frown of the country. But so many are the objects of just alarm with which this Congress has filled the public mind, that the people very naturally feel more solicitude to see its session brought to a close and the evils it still threatens thus arrested, than to recount those which it has already irretrievably inflicted upon the nation.

There are three great measures—two of Congress and one of the Executive—the "Apportionment bill"—that for "Remedial justice"—and the interposition in the affairs of Rhode Island, each as I believe, infracting the constitution in several particulars, and invading alike the sovereignty of the States and of the people. They are measures of vast magnitude, and threaten to their authors, a terrible futurity. They are the iron frame of a despotic system, never before set up in this country—a system which, if allowed to stand, will prove a Bastille to the liberties of the nation. But such measures excite reflections that swell beyond the limits of a letter, and I therefore, name only to mark them for the future.

For sixteen months and nineteen days has this Government been confided to the federal party.—During every hour of that time, save five months and nineteen days, has a federal Congress been in session—and here still it is, hoping and feeling about amid the ruins itself has made, to find some other object of waste or destruction. In the mean time the democratic minorities in the two Houses, have done all that men could do, who were in the power of others, to mitigate the evils the majority were entailing upon the country. But being powerless as to pumbers, they could effect but little, by argument or remonstrance addressed to men who would listen to neither reason nor experience.

You must, my dear sir, excuse the length of this letter, and be assured that I am in great sincerity,

Your friend,  
W. ALLEN.

From the New York Morning Post.

the day! He is just the man. The affairs of this country have approached a period, when bold, and stringent measures are necessary to its advancement. Our politics require an original, and impulsive leader. On the questions of the currency and of the tariff—the questions which lie at the bottom of all our difficulties—the people are ripe for a radical, thorough and corrective course. We want a better currency; we want a free trade. No man is so well qualified to work important reforms in our legislation, respecting these matters, as Mr. Calhoun. Both by opinion and character, is he fitted for the task. He has studied the theory of our Constitution, and of the constitution of American society, more profoundly than any other man; his convictions are clear and emphatic; he is a trimmer; nor mere politician; a friend of retrenchment and reform; he fights under the glorious banner, spoken of in the great speech on our outside, of "Free-trade, low duties; no debt; separation from banks; economy; retrenchment, and strict adherence to the Constitution."

Having said thus much, it would be idle to conceal that Mr. Calhoun is our preference as a candidate for the Presidency. We believe him the best man before the public. He has a deep lodgment in the hearts of the people. But we only speak our own sentiments—we know of no factions. We mean no disrespect towards other candidates, and we shall abide, cheerfully, by the decision of a National Convention; yet foremost of all, we are attached to JOHN C. CALHOUN.

The Plebian talks pretty much in the same vein.

MEANS OF RENEWING POOR LANDS.—A North Carolina paper says it "is a well established fact, that any lot of poor land may be enriched to almost any extent by planting it from year to year with sweet potatoes, and turning in the whole crop of vines every autumn. Let our planters try the experiment and satisfy themselves. Select a piece of your old fields and be willing to incur the trivial expense of seed and planting. How soon can you reclaim all our old pine fields which now make such an unsightly appearance among your best plantations."

John Smith has said many good things, and among the rest, that a "newspaper is like a man's wife, because every man ought to have one of his own."—*Charleston Mer.*

The New Yorkers have sent Mr. Clay thirty barrels of salt. It came too late to do any good; even salt can't save him now though administered in thirty barrel doses. *Ky. Gazette.*

The Creole stands in need of their support—it deserves a more extended circulation. Whigs will you attend to it?—*Mississippi Creole.*

Fourteen millions of copies of the Bible have been distributed by the Liverpool Bible Society since its establishment.—*Free Press.*

## THE DEMOCRAT.

CANTON, MISS.

SATURDAY.....OCTOBER 1, 1842.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
JOHN C. CALHOUN,  
OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

[Subject to the decision of a National Convention.]

"Nor is our Government to be maintained, or our Union preserved by invasions of the rights and powers of the several States. In thus attempting to make our General Government strong, we make it weak.—Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States, as much as possible, to themselves—in making itself felt, not in its power, but in its beneficence, not in its control, but in its protection, not in binding the States more closely to the centre, but leaving each to move unobstructed in its proper orbit."—*Jackson.*

MR. CLAY AND HIS PRINCIPLES.

"With the same measure ye mete, it shall be measured out to you again."

"Look upon this picture, and then upon that."

While we fully accord to Mr. Clay a deservedly high rank among the distinguished men of this age and country, we believe, in all possible sincerity, that his elevation to the Chief Magistracy of this Republic, if not entirely and absolutely fatal to our free institutions, would at least be fraught with great danger to the peculiar interests of the South. We are aware how many differ with us on this subject, yet we, candidly, do not believe that Mr. Clay has no claim upon the support of the South—that such support cannot be yielded to him, by either of the two great parties at the South—without an abandonment of all former professions and principles and a marked disregard of every thing like consistency. To test the correctness of this opinion, we would appeal to the Whigs themselves—to the thinking and patriotic men of the Whig party—all who love principles more than men, all who love consistency more than Mr. Clay, to "lend us their understanding." "Come and let us reason together," on this subject, as men having a common interest in whatever concerns the prosperity of our country, and the perpetuity of its institutions; let us test Mr. Clay's fitness for the Presidential office, not by our principles, but by Whig principles as professed in this State, during the trying political contest of 1840.

First men. It is perfectly within the recollection of all of us, that the Whig party hereabout, were clamorous against Mr. Van Buren, in 1840, on account of his opinions as to the constitutional power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. That distinguished statesman, not denying but that the Congress had the abstract power, under the constitution, to abolish slavery in that District, yet said: "I do not hesitate to give it as my deliberate and well considered opinion, that there are objections to the exercise of this power, against the wishes of the Slave-holding States, as imperative in their nature and obligation, in regulating the conduct of public men, as he most palpable want of constitutional power would be." This declaration was made the cause of the most bitter denunciation of Mr. Van Buren, by the Whigs in 1840.—It was talked of at the corners of the streets, and in private dwellings, in town and country, in log-cabins and at Conventions, on the hustings and in the Press. It was said, that once admit the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and there was no longer any safety for the South—mere "inexpediency," was too weak a ground for the cause of the South to rest upon—her only safety was in the prohibitions of the Constitution; but take away that obstacle, and the abolition of slavery in the District first, and then in the States, would ultimately and speedily follow. We will now show some record evidence of the ground which the Whigs of Mississippi professed to rally on, on this question in 1840.

1. The Madison Whig Advocate, of July 11th, 1840, speaking in relation to Mr. Van Buren's opinions on this subject, says:—"He places it on the ground of 'expediency,' we prefer that Gen. Harrison should do it on constitutional grounds. We know that if Mr. Van Buren should ascertain that a majority of votes in the United States were favorable to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, he would think it inexpedient to veto such a bill." We pass on to give another declaration of the principles of Mississippi Whigs of 1840, as we go, remarking, on the last sentence just quoted, that if Mr. Van Buren should, as he certainly would not, have thought it "inexpedient" to veto a bill abolishing slavery, when a majority of the voters in the United States were in its favor, he would but have carried out the doctrine of Mr. Clay himself—the very principle that he and the Whig party abuse Mr. Tyler for refusing to adopt—the doctrine that the Executive veto, "the one man power," must not pale the power of the majority of the "immediate representatives of the people."

The next item of evidence, is to be found in the same journal, of Oct. 31, 1840, and in the address of its editor, "to the Freeman of Madison County." The first announcement of this address, is that "on Monday next, the great contest for the maintenance of our republican government commences."—The writer earnestly appeals to the Whigs

to rally again. Mr. Van Buren, and exhort them to "REMEMBER HIS ADMISION; THAT CONGRESS HAS THE POWER TO ABOLISH SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA."

Thus spoke the Whig party of 1840, through their organ in this country.

But there is yet more solemn evidence of what the Whigs of Mississippi thought on this subject, at the last election. On the 15th day of July, 1840, many of the Whigs of Adams, Warren, Yazoo, Holmes, Attalla, Leake and Hinds counties, joined the Whigs of Madison, at their memorable log-cabin raising at Canton, and they united in the adoption, by acclamation, of a manifesto, alleging, in the form of the declaration of independence, the following charge, amongst others, against Mr. Van Buren.—

"He has CONCEDED THAT CONGRESS has the Constitutional power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia." After completing the list of charges, this manifesto proceeds to say: "All which practices and principles are of anti-republican and corrupting tendency, and, if permitted to continue, must result in the total demoralization of the people, the downfall of our free and democratic government, and the establishment upon its ruins of an odious despotism." The meeting resolved, therefore, "that Martin Van Buren is totally unworthy and unfit, to be the Chief Magistrate of the United States; and that it is the solemn and imperative duty of every true-hearted republican and patriot, to use all honorable means in his power, to prevent his re-election to that high and responsible office."

Such was the measure which the Whigs meted out to Mr. Van Buren in 1840. Let us test Mr. Clay by the same standard. MR. CLAY ADMITS THE CONSTITUTIONAL POWER OF CONGRESS TO ABOLISH SLAVERY, NOT ONLY IN THE DISTRICT, BUT IN THE TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES. We submit the facts and his own declaration. In the Senate of the United States, on the 27th Dec., 1837, Mr. Calhoun offered a series of resolutions on the subject of domestic Slavery, which placed slave property in the States, Territories and the District, alike under the same high CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEE. Mr. Clay moved to strike out the 5th resolution of Mr. Calhoun, and insert in the place thereof, a resolution declaring simply that it would be "HIGHLY INEXPEDIENT TO ABOLISH SLAVERY IN FLORIDA," &c. Mr. Calhoun refused to accept the amendment, and in the debate which ensued on the 11th January, 1838, Mr. Clay said:—

"He was very sorry that the Senator from South Carolina could not reconcile his judgment to vote for the resolution now under consideration. He (Mr. Calhoun) thought the declaration in the resolution, that abolition was inexpedient, was not strong enough, & that higher grounds ought to be assumed. But what higher grounds? Was any one prepared to say the naked powers of abolition did not exist? Mr. C. spoke of the naked power, and not of its exercise, but the abstract question of the existence of the power, now; though it did not exist in relation to the States, on the mere question of abstract power. Mr. C. thought that the Senator from South Carolina would not declare that it would be unconstitutional for Congress to abolish slavery in the District or Territories. The power, like many others, was not to be exercised, on high considerations, amounting in the District to the plighted faith of the Government, cheering the existence of a state of things which put a restriction on the exercise of the power, but when that state of things should no longer exist, the power might be exercised. So as to Florida: the power existed, but, for considerations, was not to be exercised."

Mr. Clay then, fully admits the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District and in the territories. With what show of consistency, therefore, can the Whigs of 1840, now support him? If, then, Mr. Van Buren was required by them, to stand on constitutional grounds in opposition to this measure, wherefore agree that Mr. Clay may stand on less high ground now. If the Whigs of 1840, in the then contest for the MAINTENANCE OF REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT, were exhorting, long and loud, to "remember his (Mr. V. B.'s) admission, that Congress has power to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia," we ask, is the coming contest to be one of less sacred principle: is it to be any thing else than "a contest for the MAINTENANCE OF REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT," that no voice is now to go forth from the same ranks, exhorting the "FREEMEN OF MADISON COUNTY," to remember Mr. Clay's admission, that Congress has the power to abolish Slavery not only in the District, but in the Territories? If the Whigs were sincere, and did believe as they said in their Manifesto, on the 15th July, 1840, that such an admission was of "ANTI-REPUBLICAN AND CORRUPTING TENDENCY, and 'must result' in the total demoralization of the people, 'the downfall of our free and Democratic Government and the establishment upon its ruins, of an odious despotism.'" how can they now aid in the elevation of a man to the Presidency, who admits a doctrine, which the Whigs then said, "must result" in consequences so appalling. And more than this, if for Mr. Van Buren's admission on this subject, the Whigs of 1840 resolve that he is "totally unworthy and unfit to be the Chief Magistrate of the United States, and that it is the 'solemn and imperative duty of every true-hearted republican and patriot, to use all honorable means to prevent his re-election;" will they not now, for the same reason, make a similar resolve in relation to Mr. Clay? Will they not make at least some show of opposition to the

nomination, if not the election of a man to that office, whose doctrine on this question they have, themselves, so recently cursed with "deep and bitter curses."

Mr. Clay must suffer, on a candid comparison of his views, with those of Mr. Van Buren on this subject. Mr. Van Buren is decidedly more Southern in his views.—If we are not greatly mistaken, he denies the power of Congress to abolish Slavery in the Territories; this Mr. Clay admits. Mr. Van Buren says in relation to the power to abolish it in the District, that there are objections to its exercise, "as imperative in their nature, as the most palpable want of Constitutional power would be." His objections to its exercise, are, then, co-extensive, co-equal with the Constitution, and they must continue as long as the Constitution, for otherwise they would not be as "imperative as the Constitution." Mr. Clay, on the other hand, thinks the power "is not to be exercised DURING THE EXISTENCE OF A STATE OF THINGS, which puts a restriction on the exercise of the power; but when that state of things should no longer exist, the power might be exercised!" How indefinite!—What "state of things" is here meant. It may be want of consent of the slave-holding States, or of the people of the District, or it may be mere selfish party policy, which forms "the state of things," making the exercise of the power "INEXPEDIENT."

We say not that Mr. Clay is in favor of abolishing Slavery, either in the District, or in any of the Territories. We are glad to believe that, INDIVIDUALLY, he is opposed to the exercise of the power. But mark ye! He admits the power to exist, and is he not the champion of the doctrine that the Executive should interpose no veto to laws, except for Constitutional objections? If then, the non-slaveholding States, who elect the great majority of the members to Congress, should send men there in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District or in the Territories, and such majority should pass a bill to abolish it in either, what fate would such a bill meet at the hands of such President as Mr. Clay? To ascertain this, we have only to believe that he would not do, what in the article first quoted from the Whig Advocate, it is tauntingly, and most unjustly conjectured, Mr. Van Buren would do—promise one thing, and perform another. If we believe Mr. Clay will do as he promises, there is no room for the least hopeful conjecture, but that he would make it a matter of avowed principle to do what, in the face of Mr. Van Buren's solemn declaration to the contrary, it has been asserted and conjectured he would do—that is, sign the bill. (Mr. C.) could not refuse to do so, without changing his views, either upon the question of Constitutional power, or upon the policy of the exercise of the veto power to defeat laws not unconstitutional. More than this—Mr. Clay is the great advocate of the destruction of the veto power. We say DESTRUCTION of the veto power, for certainly no man who is sane and unprejudiced, can deny that so to alter the Constitution, that the same majority which passes a bill, in the first instance, shall have power to re-pass it, after hearing the Presidents objections, is, in effect, the DESTRUCTION of the power. And when Mr. Clay shall have succeeded (which God forbid,) in destroying the veto, where is the security to the South, against the power of the Congressional majority to abolish Slavery, not only in the District and in the Territories, but in the States themselves! Verily we would then be left in the withering grasp of a perhaps merciless majority—naked and defenceless—without remedy for our rights, but such as would lie in bloodshed and civil war, in revolution or (disunion.) It may be said that such a majority for abolition, will never, probably, be procured! But is the improbability greater now, than in 1840! Is it any more improbable than the passage of a Protective Tariff Bill by Congress, in 1842 was, two years ago, considered to be! We may rest assured that it has been a sense of their own weakness and incompetency, to effect much against the veto power and its promised exercise in opposition to them, that, more than any thing else, has kept the abolitionists so long comparatively quiet.—Remove this restraint, and what new courage, what new zeal, what new incentives and hopes, will be furnished to fanaticism! Its spirit will spread over the land, as do the waters, on lifting the floodgates.

We do not mention this subject for the purpose of getting up excitement against Mr. Clay on abolition. We only wish to gog the memory of Southern Whigs, least they should forget all their principles of 1840, to show how inconsistent those principles were with the principles of Mr. Clay on the subject, and to warn them least in their attempts with Mr. Clay to "head" Mr. Tyler, they be "headed" themselves. We propose, next, to compare the principles of Mr. Clay with the professions of the Whigs, made two years ago, on the subject of the TARIFF. It was charged then, by the Democratic party, that if the Whigs should get the reins of Government in their hands, the result would be, a Protective Tariff on the South. This was denied by the whigs. (See the letter of Lewis M. Garrett, Esq., in the Whig Advocate of 10th October, 1840.) In that letter, it is stated that Gen. Harrison was "with the South, on the subject of Tariff, being in favor of the Compromise Bill, and of course opposed to the protective system." Gen. Harrison's letter to

Judge Berrien, is cited by the writer, to show that Gen. Harrison was for carrying out the Compromise Act "in its spirit and intention." In the Whig Advocate of the 10th Sept., 1840, it was said to be the Whig faith, that "every interest in the country should be made to stand on its own basis, and that unless the Northern manufacturer can compete with the importer, without 'protection' or commercial regulations, he should abandon his business. At any rate one portion of the people of the United States should not be compelled to pay another part, for the privilege of purchasing their domestic products at a ruinously high price." The same article abuses Mr. Van Buren, for admitting the constitutionality of a Protective Tariff; so did Mr. Prentiss and all the whig orators and presses throughout the State. Now how poorly will Mr. Clay's views and the views of his Northern parasites, compare with these, the principles of the whigs of 1840. Mr. Clay is not only in favor of a Protective Tariff, but he claims to be "FATHER of the American system." He says he assented to the compromise act, for the purpose only of preventing the destruction of his bantling. He is held up by the manufacturers as the especial guardian of their principles; all over the North, his name is connected with the Protective Tariff policy. The presses friendly to him, say that he wrote, urging his friends in Congress to pass the present Tariff Bill, and he is considered the instrument by which that object was accomplished. To prove this, we need only refer to the grand celebrations of the passage of the bill at the North, with the words "TARIFF," "HENRY CLAY," streaming on their banner. Instead of carrying out the compromise act, in its "spirit and intention," which "spirit and intention" was, that after the 30th June, 1842, duties should be paid in cash, and should not exceed 20 per cent., and such duties should be for the purpose only of raising so much revenue, as might be necessary for the economical administration of the Government, this Tariff Act disregards the Compromise, and is highly Protective. It is evident, from an examination of the act, that this is so; for it provides that nearly all the articles for which the cotton of the South, and all our agricultural products are exchanged, shall pay heavy duty, while those for which the domestic manufactures of the North are exchanged, are left, almost, free of duty.—The raw material used in the manufactures at the North, are admitted either free or on very light duty, while manufactured articles, similar to those made at the North and such as come into competition therewith are taxed highly. It is therefore, essentially, a protective tariff, and is indeed admitted so to be by its friends.

Entertaining these views on the tariff, what right has Mr. Clay to expect the support of Southern men and Whigs of '40? Certainly none. But, there is a determination among many of the Whigs to support Mr. Clay right or wrong—many idolize him and would abandon principles and country to secure his election. To suit their views to his, many of the Whig editors in this State have already left the principles they pretended to fight for in the election of Harrison, and have most suddenly undergone a metamorphosis into avowed protective tariffites. Many men without professing any change of views on this question are yet so warmly devoted to a Bank with the "odour of nationality" about it, that rather than abandon or even postpone its establishment, they will consent to aid by the elevation of Mr. Clay in palming upon the South a system of taxation so oppressive to her interests, so "palpably, deliberately and dangerously unconstitutional" as, in their opinion, to have justified a sister State in a resort to the extreme, though rightful remedy, of Nullification. Let those who then boasted that their swords were ready to leap from their scabbards in defence of South Carolina, in a cause so holy, though it should lead to the bloodshed of their brethren, reflect how they will stand when such a state of things is again produced by their aid and assistance, as it probably will be, if Mr. Clay, "the father and destroyer of the compromise," be elected President.—Will they then rally under the banner of nullification?—if so, how will they appear engaged in a war against what they could not only have peaceably prevented, but what they contributed to produce? Would the principles of morality, or justice be with them—the voice of conscience, or the "God of battles" support them in such a war?

We caution Mr. Clay's friends to be ware lest they "sow in the wind and reap the whirlwind." For ourselves we do hope that such a dilemma will not be forced upon them—for we do not believe there is any probability of Mr. Clay's election; we have more faith in truth, in justice, in Heaven, in man, in freedom. No, we have a brighter and more exulting prospect. Democracy is not so to be strangled in its cradle.

"She shall flourish, And, like a mountain cedar, reach her branches To all the plains about her. Our children's children Shall see this, and bless Heaven."

The Yellow Fever is abating in N. O.

## VERY LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

By the Washington and Charleston papers, we learn the Great Western arrived at New York; also the Margaret, from Halifax. They bring European intelligence 14 days later than that brought by the Caladonia.

Our Minister to England, Edward Everett, had gone to Paris.

The Queen and Prince Albert were on a tour through Scotland.

Among the passengers on the Western, was widow Celeste Elliott.

The Western took out the new treaty—she also brings back the first intelligence in return. The Liverpool and London press speak of it in high commendation.

There had been no further outbreaks in the manufacturing districts; but all was not quiet.

All accounts agree in representing the crops of Great Britain as excellent.

It is stated that the Emperor of China, fearing a visit, from the English, to Peking, has fled to Tartary, and left his subjects to take care of themselves.

The French Chambers were prorogued on the 30th ult., till 9th January next. On 29th ult., the Regency Bill passed by a vote of 163 to 14.

The Paris papers say great fears are entertained there, in high quarters, that the treaty between England and America, would be ratified.

In India, the British have met with more reverses, and with a disastrous defeat at Cape of Good Hope.

At Madrid, vague rumors were afloat, of a dissolution of the Cortes and of a war between Spain and Portugal.

The Russian expedition against Leaghees, has failed completely. In their retreat from Circassia, they lost 6000 men and 80 officers.

## TEXAS INVAD!

By this morning's mail we learn, that 1300 Mexicans, under Gen. Wall surprised San Antonio on 11th Sept. President Houston has issued his proclamation for the marching of the Militia forthwith in pursuit of the foe, beyond the Rio Grande. The Circuit Court was in session when S. Antonio was taken.—The judge and officers of the Court were made prisoners.

The Whig papers in this state, are exulting much over the late grand celebrations of Whiggery in Philadelphia and New York, but they take care not to publish the whole proceedings. They adopt the *supplicatio veri* and very carefully "remember to forget" to tell that the object of the meetings was to celebrate the passage of a protective tariff bill—and they don't seem to have heard any thing about the "two transparency's," "TARIFF," "HENRY CLAY," that were emblazoned forth on the occasion.

MAINE ELECTION.—We received by the mail of yesterday returns from 100 towns in Maine, embracing about half of the votes of the State. The majority of Fairfield (Dem.) over Robinson (Whig) is, so far, 4,330—a gain of 2,371 votes since last year. The Boston Post says the legislature will contain a large and increased democratic majority, and that the democrats have fully settled forever "THE BOUNDARY LINE" between them and Whiggery in Maine.

VERMONT.—The election returns from federal, tariff anti-masonic Vermont are not yet full.—There is no doubt however of the success of the Whigs in the election of their Governor and Lt. Governor—and in a majority of the legislature though by decreased majorities.

Henry Clay and John Davis, were nominated by the Tariffites of Massachusetts on the 14th ult. as their candidates for President and Vice President of the U. States.

ON DITS.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Com. Advertiser states that there is no longer any doubt but that Mr. Webster will retire from the Cabinet and his place be supplied by Louis McLean of Del. Mr. Forward will also leave, and the charge of the Treasury department will be given to Mr. Cushing, of Mass.

We have seen the first number of Major Noah's mammoth sheet "The Flag of the Union." The Major is a Tylerite out and out, but says very plainly that the Captain will not be a candidate again, and that his friends must rally to the support of the democrats. He was a strong Whig in 1840.

Gov. King of Rhode Island has made a formal demand of Gov. Dorr from Gov. Hubbard of New Hampshire. Gov. H. refuses to comply, denying that he is bound to absolute compliance with such demand, and claiming the right of judging of the propriety thereof; he insists that Thomas W. Dorr is the rightful Governor of Rhode Island. Acting Governor Cleveland of Conn. has made a similar reply to a similar demand.

Messrs. Clay and Calhoun—"It would be a spectacle to stir the blood to witness these two master spirits of the times arrayed against each other for President, in a contest which to each must be final. It would be like the meeting of Hannibal and Scipio on the field of Zama or of Napoleon and Wellington at Waterloo."—*N. Y. Tribune.*